

## In today's Jordan Times...

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية وتعليمية جليلية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Today's Weather

It will be relatively cool with northwesterly moderate winds and with poor chances of scattered rains in the northern region. In Aqaba, the skies will be partly cloudy with dusty conditions at times and calm seas.

	Overnight		-Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	13	23	15	25
Aqaba	19	32	15	28
Deserts	15	28	18	31
Jordan Valley	18	31		

Yesterday's maximum temperatures: Amman 24, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 42%, Aqaba 32%.

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AMMAN, MONDAY OCTOBER 12, 1981 — DUL HIJJA 14, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Syria, Libya concerned over Egypt situation

DAMASCUS, Oct. 11 (A.P.) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad today met with Libya's foreign minister in the port city of Latakia and was given a message from Col. Muammar Qadhafi "concerning the situation in Egypt," the official Syrian news agency SANA reported. Officials close to the meeting between Mr. Assad and Libyan envoy Ali Tureiki said both Syria and Libya were "worried" about what they viewed as U.S. attempts "to contain (Egypt's President-designate) Hosni Mubarak and besiege him in order to force him to continue Anwar Sadat's policies." The two sides also expressed concern, according to the officials who declined to be identified, about the "deployment of the U.S. Sixth Fleet" in the Mediterranean near the shores of Egypt and Libya.

## Begin-Schmidt fued ends over Cairo handshake?

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt shook hands and exchanged pleasantries in a brief meeting in Cairo that signalled the end of a bitter personal clash. Mr. Begin's spokesman claimed today. The unexpected meeting came as the two leaders attended the funeral for slain Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, said the spokesman. Last May Mr. Begin described Mr. Schmidt as "greedy" and "arrogant" and linked the German leader with the Nazi regime. Mr. Schmidt was reported to have replied that Mr. Begin was a threat to world peace. The spokesman, who witnessed the encounter in Cairo, said neither man mentioned past charges. "They shook hands, talked for a minute or two and exchanged polite words," he said. He said he believed the handshake was a gesture on both sides, and a signal that "the matter is closed."

## Nixon holds talks with Saudi leaders

BAHRAIN, Oct. 11 (R) — Former U.S. president Richard Nixon, who arrived in Saudi Arabia yesterday after attending the funeral of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, is expected to spend a few days in the kingdom, U.S. sources said today. Mr. Nixon was invited for the private visit by the Saudi government and met King Khalid and had dinner with Crown Prince Fahd in Jeddah last night, the sources said. They had no details of what was discussed and said that Mr. Nixon's itinerary had not yet been finalized. The sources said that Mr. Nixon arrived on the previously unannounced trip on board a Saudi government aircraft. U.S. State Department officials in Cairo said that Mr. Nixon's tour would include Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco.

## Begin signals willingness to evacuate Sinai

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Oct. 11 (R) — Israeli leaders have been reassured by Egyptian declarations that President Anwar Sadat's peace policy will continue, officials said here today. "It is business as usual between the two countries," commented a spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He said Mr. Begin had presented the cabinet with optimistic views after meeting in Cairo yesterday with Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, Mr. Sadat's nominated successor. "All the cabinet is united in its determination to continue normal relations with Egypt. We will evacuate the rest of Sinai in April, normal ties will be strengthened and Palestinian autonomy negotiations will be resumed as scheduled," he said.



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig (right) confers Saturday with Israeli premier Menachem Begin in Cairo, where they met during President Sadat's funeral (A.P. wirephoto)

## 100 kids executed, Mujahedeen report

LONDON, Oct. 11 (R) — Nearly 100 schoolchildren who were wounded in recent Tehran street demonstrations were taken from their hospital beds to the city's Evin Prison last week and executed, the Paris office of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq group said today. In a statement telephoned to Reuters in London, the Mujahedeen added that the children's bodies, instead of being taken to the coroner's office to be prepared for Muslim rites as is usual, were buried in the "infidel cemetery." Earlier today, Tehran Radio said the authorities executed 82 anti-government militants by firing squad last night, 73 of them in Tehran.

The alleged executions of schoolchildren and those mentioned by the radio took to at least 1,700 the number of opponents of Iran's fundamentalist Muslim government reported shot by firing squad since Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was removed as president in June.

The radio, monitored by Reuters, said 73 Mujahedeen and other anti-government militants were executed in Tehran, while the nine others, also Mujahedeen, were executed in western towns.

The Iranian evening newspaper Kayhan reported today that 16 Mujahedeen were executed last Thursday in three northern towns. The Paris Mujahedeen statement said that Shokrollah Paknejad, a well-known left-winger who fought against and was imprisoned by the late Shah, and Mohammad Maleki, the first post-revolutionary principal of Tehran University, were under arrest and being tortured.

## 'How could it have happened?' Egyptians baffled

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (A.P.) — A whining breeze scattered fowls across Anwar Sadat's tomb while curious Egyptians gathered across the street to examine the spot where their president was assassinated.

It was the first time today authorities allowed the everyday citizen to inspect the bullet-scattered reviewing stand in which Mr. Sadat was cut down last Tuesday by what the government claims was a renegade army officer and three men who masqueraded as soldiers to sneak into the annual military parade.

Authorities say the killers are linked to a cell of Islamic extremists. Security sources told the Associated Press today they were looking for at least two more suspects. Fathers lifted toddlers into their arms and allowed the youngsters to push their fingers into the holes made by the assassin's bullets in the marble face of the parade stand.

It was obvious that many of the visitors were doing more than paying homage.

"I'm trying to measure off the distances and re-examine the timing. I want to know how there could have been no security. Where were his guards?" complained Nsari Badir, a professor of zoology at Cairo University.

Armed secret police mixed casually with the crowd but always stepped close when reporters struck up conversations with the mourners.

Visitor after visitor approached the post where Mr. Sadat died, they turned and gazed at the location in the middle of the broad

## Gunmen launch attacks in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (A.P.) — Gunmen believed to be Muslim extremists killed an undetermined number of security guards in an abortive attack on Egypt's interior minister, hours after Anwar Sadat's funeral, Egyptian police sources reported today.

The sources said Interior Minister Nabavi Ismail was not injured in the attack on his house in the Cairo suburb of Mohandissen late Saturday or early Sunday.

Official spokesmen refused to comment on the report.

The sources, which have invariably been accurate in the past but declined to be identified, said there also were armed attacks on at least two police stations in Cairo in the 12 hours following Mr. Sadat's funeral, and a shootout between police and defiant Muslim fundamentalists barricaded inside a mosque in Shubra, one of Cairo's shabbier neighbourhoods.

In the assault on Mr. Ismail's house, across the Nile River from downtown Cairo, "some" of the minister's security guards were killed, the sources reported.

The same two automobiles, a white Peugeot and an orange Fiat 125, were believed to have been involved in the attack on Mr. Ismail and in the attacks of the police stations, the sources said.

The sources said the unknown assailants in the two cars drove at top speed past Mr. Ismail's house, spraying it with machinegun fire, and escaped. There was no immediate indication whether the attack came before or after the assault on the police stations.

A few hours earlier, police armed with riot sticks entered the Shubra mosque to dislodge a group of men praying and talking

well past the time for evening prayers, the sources said.

They said those inside the mosque promptly opened fire on the police, killing at least one officer. The police then withdrew until a special army security unit could be called in.

It was unclear how the exchange was put down, or whether there

were casualties among those in the mosque.

The sources said there was no immediate confirmation of reports that two other police stations in the Cairo suburbs were attacked in the early hours of Sunday, one of them in Nasser City, where Mr. Sadat was assassinated Tuesday.

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — The

Middle East region will not witness stability unless a just settlement for the Palestinian issue is not achieved to guarantee the Palestinian national rights which have been approved by all international laws and traditions, Member of the French National Assembly and head of the European Parliamentary Association for Cooperation with the Arab World, Daniel Julies told the Jordan news agency (Petra) correspondent in Paris.

The Gaullist member of parliament called on France to play its role in cooperation with other European states in reaching a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East issue, to be discussed later during a conference at the United Nations with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO.

Peace in the Middle East region

will not be achieved except by the establishment of a Palestinian independent state on the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and by the mutual recognition of the people in the region to live in peace within the framework of sufficient international guarantees, he stressed.

"During a recent tour of the region by a number of French members of parliament we came to realise that Iraq was forced to fight Iran to defend its rights in its land and waters. Had there been a serious legitimate authority in Iran, the war would not have continued until now. Mr. Julies said, pointing out that Iraq's legitimate rights are known to all.

Peace in Lebanon depends on reaching a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East issue and on putting an end to foreign intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs, he said.

# Sadat's death changes nothing, Mubarak assures Haig, Begin

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (R) — Egypt stressed today that its foreign policy, including peace with Israel, would remain unchanged despite the murder of President Anwar Sadat.

At the same time the United States underlined its continuing commitment to Cairo.

In the wake of yesterday's state funeral for the assassinated leader, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig conferred with Egyptian government leaders including Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Defence Minister Mohammad Abdul-

Halim Abu Ghazala.

Mr. Haig said the United States drew "great comfort and confidence that the legacy of President Sadat will be realised under the new leadership here in Egypt."

Mr. Mubarak, a 53-year-old former air force pilot who is expected to be confirmed as president in a national referendum on Tuesday, has been meeting a string of foreign leaders since Mr. Sadat's funeral.

The message throughout has been one of reassurance—Egypt will stick to its foreign policy commitments, including the peace process with Israel started by the late president with his visit to occupied Jerusalem in 1977.

## Schmidt, Mitterrand reassured

Among leaders already given this personal assurance were Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand.

Israel Radio said last night that Mr. Begin had agreed with Mr. Mubarak to hold a summit meeting in three weeks, but the report found no confirmation in Cairo.

Mr. Hassan Ali did confirm, however, that Egypt would attend scheduled talks in Tel Aviv on Oct. 25 on returning the rest

Israeli-occupied Sinai to Egyptian rule.

Mr. Haig said his Cairo visit had enabled him to reinforce the "bonds of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and the U.S."

He disclosed that his talks with Mr. Mubarak centred on two topics, the continuation of the peace process and the security situation in the Middle East. And he said the United States intended to work actively with its "friends" in the area.

Yesterday's funeral for Mr. Sadat, close to the spot where he was gunned down five days ago, emphasised the goodwill that the peace process won for the man who ruled Egypt for 11 years.

Princes, presidents, prime ministers and other envoys from 80 nations marched in the cortege. But most Arab leaders boycotted the ceremony because of Mr. Sadat's treaty with Israel. Only Oman, Sudan and Somalia attended.

Stronger relations with U.S.

Mr. Mubarak said his discussions with Mr. Haig had been very fruitful and that Egypt looked forward to "more strong relations with the United States." "The relations and cooperation between the two countries are going as well as you could ever imagine," he told reporters.

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No details of the talks were

## Cairo says assassins confessed

CAIRO, Oct. 11 (A.P.) — The assassins who cut down President Anwar Sadat at a military parade last week have confessed to government interrogators that they belong to a mystic Islamic fundamentalist sect dedicated to the murder of Muslim leaders they regard as heretics, official sources reported today.

Of the four men who shot Mr. Sadat and some of his top aides at close range, one was killed and the three others were wounded and captured. The three are under intensive interrogation, while some alleged accomplices have been arrested or are still being sought, security officers reported.

The defence ministry has identified the wounded ringleader, held in a Cairo military hospital under top security guard, as First Lt. Khaled Ahmed Shawkil Al Islambouly. A ministry statement said the three men are fanatics and members of the "Takfir wal Hijra" (atonement and flight from sin) group, a 30-year-old extremist offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood.

The group follows in the ancient tradition of the Hashashin sect which, in the 11th century, preached murder to eliminate political foes. Hashashin, meaning users of hashish, later became to be called as "assassin" and gave a word to most European languages.

The defence ministry said Al Istambouly's brother was among more than 1,500 persons arrested last month in Mr. Sadat's crackdown on religious extremists. Security officials declined to identify the brother but said he was one of the top leaders of Takfir wal Hijra.

The sect's leader and foremost theoretician, Shukri Ahmad Mustafa, was hanged in 1978 after being convicted of the kidnap-murder of Sheikh Mohammad Dahabi, former minister of religious affairs. The sect had accused Sheikh Dahabi of denouncing its principles as a violation of the Koran.

Gen. Shazli pledges to oppose Mubarak

BEIRUT, Oct. 11 (R) — Exiled Egyptian general, Saadeddin Shazli was quoted today as saying that his opposition group had decided to attack the new Cairo government for carrying on the policies of assassinated President Anwar Sadat.

He told the English-language Beirut weekly Monday Morning that Hosni Mubarak, President Sadat's nominated successor, had ignored opposition demands to release prisoners, lift the state of emergency in Egypt and suspend "repressive" laws.

"Had he met those demands, it would have been a good sign and we would have carried on from there towards the stage of change. But instead, he has announced that he will walk in the footsteps of Anwar Sadat," Gen. Shazli said.

"We cannot possibly accept... the positions of Mubarak, so we have decided to attack the regime, considering it a continuation of the Sadat regime under another name."

Gen. Shazli, last reported in Libya, was Egyptian chief of staff in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. He was sacked by President Sadat and later founded the opposition Egyptian National Front.

Sadat wanted to quit?

BONN, Oct. 11 (R) — In what was described as the last interview he gave before his assassination, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat stressed that he was thinking of retiring next year.

The West German news magazine Der Spiegel, published today, quoted Mr. Sadat as saying he longed for retirement and might concentrate on political party affairs.

The interview was conducted on Oct. 1, five days before Mr. Sadat was killed at a Cairo army parade. Der Spiegel said it was his final interview.

Asked if he was thinking of retirement, Mr. Sadat said: "I am longing for it."

The president said he believed



The pyramid-shaped tomb of the Unknown Soldier where President Anwar Sadat was laid to rest on Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.



# 19th Arab Medical Conference to start in Amman on Tuesday

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — The 19th Arab Medical Conference will be opened here on Tuesday. Participants in the four-day conference will discuss 130 scientific papers and will hold 11 seminars.

The assistant secretary general of the Arab Medical Union, Dr. Hassan Khreis, said the most prominent topics which the conference will discuss are cardiovascular diseases and surgeries related to them. He said such studies reflect the Arab experience in this field.



Dr. Hassan Khreis

One thousand Arab doctors are participating in the conference. They include 20 Arab doctors living outside the Arab World. Representatives of the medical associations in Western Europe and the Balkan states, as well as representatives from the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Arab League will also participate in the conference.

The Higher Council of the Arab Medical Union held a meeting at the Professional Associations Complex tonight. It approved the annual report by the union's secretary general, a draft by-law for the proposed associations of

specialists in the Arab World, reports by the union's specialised technical committees and the boycott of American goods.

Dr. Khreis said the participants decided to authorise the union's Higher Council to act as a bureau

for the boycott of American medical equipment and medicines.

Dr. Khreis added that during its two-day meetings, the Higher Council will fix the date and venue of the 20th Arab Medical Conference and will discuss the union's budget for the last year and the draft budget for next year.

The president of the Jordanian Medical Association, Dr. Nabih Muammar, said the Higher Council meeting had been postponed from Saturday evening until this morning because all the delegations participating in the conference had not arrived in Amman by Saturday evening.

The Higher Council, regarded as the supreme body of the Arab Medical Union, includes representatives of the general secretariat and the medical associations which are members in the union.

The assistant secretaries general of the Arab Medical Union held a preliminary meeting last night at the Professional Associations Complex here under the union's secretary general, Dr.



Dr. Nabih Muammar

Sadeq 'Allush. Dr. Muammar said they discussed the agenda of the Arab Medical Conference and that the Syrian, Iraqi, Kuwaiti, Tunisian and Jordanian representatives participated in the meeting.

## News agencies set meeting here Thursday

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — A three-day meeting of the General Secretariat of the federation of Arab News Agencies begins here Thursday.

Mr. Yousef Abu Leil, the director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the participants in the meeting will decide on the date and place of the next conference of the federation of Arab News Agencies and draw up its agenda.

The participants will also review the federation's activities on the Arab and international levels and means to strengthen its relations with African, Asian and European agencies in order to exchange news and enable the Arab voice to reach all the world, he stated.

The meeting of the General Secretariat will be convened at the invitation of Petra and will be attended by the federation's president, Mr. Birjes Al Birjes, its secretary general, Dr. Farid Ayyar, and the directors of the agencies which constitute the General Secretariat.

## 'Eid Al Adha holiday ends

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — A five-day public holiday, marking 'Eid Al Adha, ends today. All government employees will resume work Monday. His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet members and high-ranking government and military officials celebrated the first day of 'Eid Al Adha by observing dawn prayers at Hamzah Ibn Abdul Al Mutaleb Mosque in Marka.

After the prayers, King Hussein received 'Eid congratulations from Prince Hassan, government officials and citizens.

His Majesty also visited the Officers Club at Zarqa, where he received congratulations from officers in the army, public security, intelligence and civil defence.

On this occasion His Majesty received cables of congratulations from heads of state and government in Arab, Islamic and friendly countries.



His Majesty King Hussein performing 'Eid Al Adha prayers at the Hamzah Ibn Abdul Mutaleb Mosque in Marka at dawn last Thursday. To His Majesty's right are His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs Kamel Sharif and Court Minister Amer Khammash. To the King's left are Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid and National Consultative Council President Ahmad Tarawneh. (Petra photo)

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Abu Odeh in London

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh left Amman for London yesterday on an official visit lasting several days. Mr. Abu Odeh's visit comes in response to an invitation from the British government to meet with a number of British officials.

### Community colleges resume study Oct. 17

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (J.T.) — Study at all Community colleges for this academic year will start on Oct. 17, according to a decision by Education Minister Sa'id Tal. A report in Al Rai newspaper said that the Ministry of Education is currently conducting a wide-ranging study on means to develop these colleges and coordinate their programmes within the framework of a new ministry plan that takes into account the various needs of the Jordanian society.

### Tunis tourism meeting set for December

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — Jordan will participate in a conference of Arab ministers of tourism to be held in Tunis early next December. The participants will discuss setting up a specialised Arab organisation for tourism to replace the existing Arab Tourism Union. They will also draw up a working strategy for Arab tourism.

### Restco profits

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (J.T.) — Hotels, resthouses and the Aqaba Hotel last August realised a gross profit of JD 11,735 against only JD 138 during the same month of 1980, according to a report by the Jordan Hotels and Resthouses Corporation (Restco). Total loss of these tourist centres in the first eight months of 1980 amounted to JD 5,884 whereas profits realised during the same period of 1981 amounted to JD 51,145, the report said.

### Coast guard for Aqaba

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature has decided to commission a boat to patrol the Red Sea shores to make sure that ships do not throw waste in the Aqaba Gulf in a bid to protect it from pollution which threatens marine life. The society has adopted a number of measures to protect the Aqaba beach from being polluted, particularly by installing containers for garbage along the beach. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has decided to place signs in five languages along the beach to the Saudi borders warning against pollution and the need to protect marine life.

### Tourism byelaws to be modified

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — The Jordan Society of Travel Agents and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities are studying methods to amend the society's byelaws to cope with the increasing number of tourist agencies and their expanded activities in Jordan. The byelaws will be amended to coordinate work among tourism activities, particularly those in the fields of marketing and tourism promotion.

### Ambitious '82 car rally anticipated

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has stressed that the 1982 Jordan Car Rally will be planned at an international level and that all possible steps will be taken to make it a success. Ministry sources said that the 1981 rally was a successful pioneering experiment.

### Forty-four merchants sentenced

AMMAN, Oct. 11 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced a merchant to one month in prison and a fine of JD 200, a second to one month and JD 100 and ordered the closing of his shop for two weeks. A third was sentenced for one month in prison, a fourth for two weeks. The court also sentenced 40 other merchants to pay a fine ranging between JD 200 and JD 40 for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. All sentences were endorsed by the military governor.

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# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3**
- 5:30 ..... Koran
  - 5:40 ..... Cartoon
  - 6:00 ..... Children's Programme
  - 6:20 ..... Labo
  - 7:30 ..... Programme on Women
  - 8:00 ..... News in Arabic
  - 8:30 ..... Arabic Series
  - 9:30 ..... Arabic Programme
  - 10:15 ..... Interview with an Artist
  - 11:10 ..... News in Arabic
- CHANNEL 6**
- 6:00 ..... French Programme
  - 7:00 ..... News in French
  - 7:15 ..... Varieties
  - 7:30 ..... News in Hebrew
  - 8:00 ..... News in Arabic
  - 8:30 ..... Churchill and the Generals
  - 10:00 ..... News in English
  - 10:15 ..... Magnum

## RADIO JORDAN

- 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM**
- 7:00 ..... Sign on
  - 7:01 ..... Morning Show
  - 7:30 ..... News Bulletin
  - 7:40 ..... Morning Show
  - 10:00 ..... News Headlines
  - 10:03 ..... Morning Show
  - 10:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre
  - 11:00 ..... Sign off
  - 12:00 ..... News Headlines
  - 12:03 ..... Pop Session
  - 13:00 ..... News Summary
  - 13:03 ..... Pop Session
  - 14:00 ..... News Bulletin
  - 14:10 ..... Instrumentals
  - 14:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre
  - 15:00 ..... Concert Hour
  - 16:00 ..... News Summary
  - 16:03 ..... Instrumentals
  - 17:00 ..... Old Favourites
  - 17:30 ..... French way of Life
  - 17:30 ..... Pop Session
  - 18:00 ..... News Summary
  - 18:03 ..... Sports Round-up
  - 18:30 ..... Now Music
  - 19:00 ..... News Desk (News bulletin)
  - 19:30 ..... Press Review (News Reports)
  - 20:30 ..... Evening Show
  - 21:00 ..... News Summary

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

- 639, 720, 1413 KHz**
- GMT**
- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Leave it to Psmith 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peabie's Choice 05:45 The Art of Biography 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 That Big Band Magic 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 How to Write a Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Before the Rock Sets in... 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10:45 Bringing the Past to Life 10:50 Frank Muir goes into... 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Guitar Workshop 11:30 Musical Yearbook 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Charles Rennie Mackintosh 14:15 Leave it to Psmith 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Wuthering Heights 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 A Taste of Hums, Irish Style 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabie's Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports

## VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT**
- 05:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

## AMMAN AIRPORT

- NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.**
- ARRIVALS**
- 7:40 ..... Cairo
  - 8:30 ..... Jeddah
  - 8:45 ..... Cairo (EA)
  - 8:55 ..... Aqaba
  - 9:20 ..... Damascus
  - 9:30 ..... Jeddah
  - 9:40 ..... Kuwait
  - 9:45 ..... Muscat, Dubai
  - 9:50 ..... Doha, Bahrain
  - 10:00 ..... Dhahran
  - 10:05 ..... Abu Dhabi
  - 10:10 ..... Beirut
  - 11:40 ..... Cairo (EA)
  - 12:35 ..... Larnaca
  - 14:25 ..... Moscow (SU)
  - 15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)
  - 15:35 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)
  - 15:45 ..... Tripoli, Benghazi
  - 16:30 ..... Cairo
  - 16:35 ..... Athens
  - 17:00 ..... Bangkok

- 17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam
- 17:55 ..... Cairo
- 18:00 ..... London
- 18:25 ..... Paris
- 19:10 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 ..... Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 ..... Baghdad
- 24:30 ..... Jeddah
- 01:00 ..... Cairo

## DEPARTURES:

- 03:00 ..... Cairo
- 05:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)
- 06:30 ..... Beirut
- 07:00 ..... Damascus
- 07:00 ..... Damascus
- 07:00 ..... Aqaba
- 08:55 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 09:00 ..... Rome (IA)
- 09:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)
- 10:30 ..... Larnaca
- 11:00 ..... Amsterdam, New York
- 11:10 ..... Athens
- 11:30 ..... Cairo
- 11:45 ..... Geneva, Brussels
- 11:45 ..... Geneva, Zurich
- 12:00 ..... London
- 12:15 ..... Madrid
- 12:20 ..... Frankfurt
- 12:30 ..... Paris
- 12:40 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 12:40 ..... Cairo
- 13:00 ..... Moscow (SU)
- 16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:35 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)
- 16:45 ..... Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
- 19:00 ..... Kuwait
- 19:20 ..... Dhahran
- 19:30 ..... Jeddah
- 19:45 ..... Baghdad
- 20:00 ..... Cairo
- 20:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 20:30 ..... Cairo (EA)
- 01:00 ..... Cairo (EA)

## EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:**
- Amman: Ouseim Al Shunnar ..... 22278
  - Sa'id Rashid ..... 73500
- Irbid:**
- Ali Al Omari ..... 72032
- Zarqa:**
- Akram Haddad ..... 85550

## PHARMACIES:

- Amman:
- Al Arabiya Al Kobra ..... 23141
  - Samih ..... 77526
  - Al Jihad ..... 71547
- Irbid:**
- Al Share' ..... 75825
- Zarqa:**
- Tareq ..... (-)

## TAXIS:

- Al Khayyam ..... 41541
- Al Ahram ..... 63911
- Al Nahda ..... 63006
- Bashar ..... 71329
- Zeid ..... 64476

## CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre ..... 41520
- British Council ..... 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre ..... 37009
- Goethe Institute ..... 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777
- Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195
- Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181
- Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793
- Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 64251
- Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111
- University of Jordan Library ..... 84355/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also

mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

**Popular Life of Jordan Museum:** 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

**Jordan Archaeological Museum:** Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fri. days and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

**Jordan National Gallery:** Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- As quoted by money-changer
- PRAYER TIMES**
- Fajr ..... 4:14
  - Sunrise ..... 5:34
  - Dhuhr ..... 11:23
  - 'Asr ..... 2:45
  - Maghreb ..... 5:09
  - 'Isha ..... 6:32

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) ..... 75111
- Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 37111-3
- Police headquarters ..... 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) ..... 92205/92206
- Jordan Television ..... 73111
- Radio Jordan ..... 74111
- Firstaid, fire, police ..... 199
- Fire headquarters ..... 22090
- Cablegram or telegram ..... 18

## MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes ..... 160
- Eggplant ..... 230
- Potatoes (imported) ..... 120
- Marrow (small) ..... 220
- Marrow (large) ..... 140
- Cucumber (small) ..... 250
- Cucumber (large) ..... 150
- Peas ..... 360
- Okra (Green) ..... 380
- Muloukhiyah ..... 120
- Hot Green Pepper ..... 240
- Cabbage ..... 120
- Onions (dry) ..... 120
- Garlic ..... 980
- Pumpkins ..... 140
- Guava ..... 240
- Dates ..... 180
- Sweet Pepper ..... 200
- Bananas ..... 260
- Apples (Green) ..... 220
- Apples (Red) ..... 300
- Apples (Golden) ..... 190
- Apples (Starken) ..... 220
- Melons ..... 180
- Water Melons ..... 100
- Plums (Red) ..... 400
- Lemons ..... 160
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) ..... 220
- Grapes ..... 300
- Figs ..... 250
- Peach ..... 600
- Pears ..... 480
- Pomegranates ..... 160
- Cauliflowers ..... 200

لدينا في السوق

# Jordan's disabled to exhibit skills at Abilympics



By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 11 — Five Jordanian contestants travelling to Tokyo on Tuesday will carry in their luggage the tools of their trades to test their manual and technical skills in the first international competition of its kind. They will also be taking the equipment which helps them through their daily lives: a pair of crutches, a hearing aid or a white stick. They are all taking part in the skill contest and the demonstration and exhibition at the 1981 International Abilympics for the Disabled to be held in Japanese capital between Oct. 19 and 23 on the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled.

The participants have been very carefully selected on his or her own merit by a subcommittee of

mpics, where about 500 participants from 50 countries are taking part, will be the demon-



stration and exhibition of folk crafts and traditional handicrafts of the participating countries requiring special individual skills and distinctive national skills.

An exhibition of photographs from each country will show the handicapped in their employment environment. The photos for Jordan were done by the Ministry of Culture and Youth in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Development, and organised by

Mr. Rafiq Lahham, the deputy director of the Tourism Department.

Participants in the skill contests and the demonstration and exhibition must be at least 15 years of age and physically handicapped.

Alongside these activities, a seminar will be held having as its theme the employment of the disabled and will introduce the experiences of those who have become vocationally inde-

pendent. There will also be presentations on the development of vocational skills and employment opportunities in the participating countries.

Taking part in the seminar will be officials from these countries, the skill contest and demonstration participants and accompanying persons.

For its part, Jordan will be represented at the seminar by four experts in their field, led by Dr. Fakhri Hourani, a specialist on rehabilitation at the Directorate of Royal Medical Services. Joining him in the seminar is another member of the directorate, Mr. Joseph Karri, who has been working on rehabilitation since he himself was paralysed. Another official is Mr. Khader Qubtan, a lawyer and expert on special education at the Ministry of Social Development, who is blind himself. Mr. Qubtan is greatly interested in the integration of the handicapped. The fourth seminar participant is Mrs. Joan Mary Majali, who, besides being a nurse, is an expert in the field with 25 years of work with the handicapped in Jordan behind her. She has also been involved in most of the practical arrangements towards this trip, including the selection of the participants, as well as ticket and route arrangements.

Going as attendants with the delegation are physiotherapist Saleh Orabi, who works at the Hussein Society for Crippled Children, and Miss Amira Al Rimawi, a teacher at the Regional Centre for the Blind.

The host country provides for everything in Japan, but each country has to pay for its way there. The Jordanian delegation had no problem in finding financial and other backing at home. The National Committee sponsored the allowance and uniform expenses, while Alia, Cathay Pacific and the Regional Centre of the Blind contributed in different ways towards getting the delegation there and Mr. Ali Dajani of the Chamber of Industry saw to it that the group was fully insured. "Awards and citations for the skills will be distributed, but the main thing is the participation and exchange of ideas," as one official from the delegation told the Jordan Times.

1981 INTERNATIONAL ABILYMPIC FOR THE DISABLED, TOKYO

October 19 to 23, 1981.

Host Organization: Rehabilitation International The Japan Organizing Committee of International Skill Contests for the Disabled

INTERNATIONAL ABILYMPIC TOKYO



The number of countries indicating their intention to participate in the International Abilympic has reached 50, representing all major regions of the world. The distribution is as follows:

**Asia and the Middle East:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

**The Pacific:** Fiji, Guam, Papua New Guinea, Tonga.

**Africa:** Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Europe:** Denmark, East Germany, England, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Switzerland.

**North and Central America:** Canada, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and the United States.

**South America:** Argentina, Brazil, Columbia and Peru.

the International Year's National Committee after comprehensive scanning of the different institutes all over Jordan.

Mr. Ibrahim Kurdi, a 42-year-old deaf-mute tailor, stands out for his great efforts in starting the Deaf and Dumb Club, the first of its kind in Jordan. The club has developed its own sign language and has formed its own football team.

"Mr. Kurdi has a lot of initiative and is conscious of the need to help the deaf-mute in the country, who are mostly illiterate," a selection committee member told the Jordan Times. Mr. Kurdi will naturally be entering the contest as a tailor.

Another contestant, Mr. Sami Azarah, 34, is entering the contest as a radio and television technician. He is paralysed and uses a wheelchair, but that does not stop him from being energetically involved in car engine repair in all its forms.

Miss Rasmieh Silma, 32-year-old Braille teacher, and Miss Ibtisam Amara, 22-year-old student, are both visually handicapped and belong to the Regional Centre for the Blind. They are both contesting with their knitting skills.

The fifth participant, Mr. Edward Habib, paralysed since childhood, will be demonstrating his skill at engraving silver and brass. (see box)

The skill contest is composed of 17 different occupational categories, including such skills as milling, watch repair, English typing, photo-typesetting, architectural drawing and cabinet making. The contestants will perform assigned tasks using their own tools as well as instruments and materials provided by the host country. They will be asked to finish the task within an allotted time, after which the quality of the finished products will be judged. Another event at the Abilympics, where about 500 participants from 50 countries are taking part, will be the demonstration and exhibition of folk crafts and traditional handicrafts of the participating countries requiring special individual skills and distinctive national skills.

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

EDWARD HABIB, 30, was chosen as a participant in the Tokyo 1981 Abilympics for the Disabled to demonstrate and exhibit his work as one of Jordan's most renowned craftsmen in engraving and calligraphy using brass, silver and gold.

Edward is taking with him finished artifacts of silver and brass, including designs in calligraphy, for exhibition and will demonstrate using some materials and tools, especially a saw. "The aim of the exhibition is to show somebody at work rather than just the end product," he said, showing the Jordan Times some of his wall plaques and jewelry.

According to Edward, his disability, polio, has worked to an advantage "since I had to work harder to prove myself."

During his 15 years in the business, including three years of training at the Vocational Training Centre in Alexandria, Edward had to work long hours "sometimes 12 to 14 hours a day" to be able to meet orders. "I don't have anybody to help me

for fear that the quality of the work might suffer," he explained.

Edward has come a long way since illness struck at the age of three. Between the ages of five and 11 he attended a special boarding school in the West Bank for paralysed children, the Ralph Beni Institute, which provided physiotherapy as well as education. "It taught me to be independent and disciplined," he said with apparent pride.

A further year of treatment in Lebanon included the fitting of leg supports. With these and the aid of crutches, Edward is completely mobile and can get about in his specially-modified automatic Opel Ascona. "I've had the car since 1979 and it has made a lot of difference to my life, for both business and pleasure," he said.

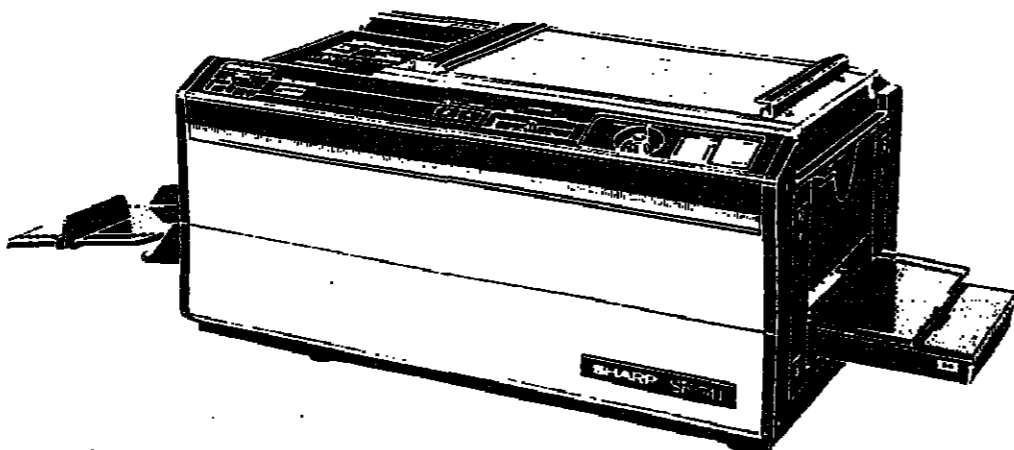
He has, however, a request to make of the Traffic Department. He suggests that disabled drivers be given special parking licences like doctors. He also feels that the government should facilitate public transport for all disabled people, with or without cars.

For the time being, Edward is happy with his trip to Tokyo since it will force him to have a much needed break and will give him the chance to travel.

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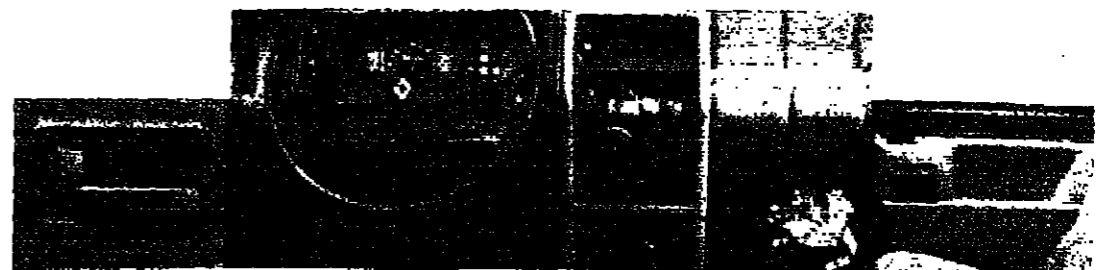
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# DE FACTONOMICS

## Ideology and the new cold war

By T.A. Jaber

I ARGUED in my last article that the new cold war between the two major powers does not serve the development cause in the developing countries, but it implants regional tensions and polarisation which in due course may lead to wars and to more waste of the badly needed resources on the so-called defence needs.

A major power obsessed by the cold war will look for friends. It does not appreciate neutral countries or Non-alignment.

This is a very unfortunate state of affairs for world peace and particularly for the developing countries.

First, it would lead to a situation where a developing country has to adopt priorities that are pursued by the major power even if they do not fit with its concerns or ambitions. National concerns are thus given second priority, and may be left aside in some cases

where the cold war could develop into a hot one.

Second, the new cold war, if pursued for a couple of years, would divert attention away from the achievements in international economic relations which the developing countries, or the group of 77, had worked so hard to realise, particularly the new international economic order and the reform of the International Monetary Fund.

Producers' associations, including OPEC, may be dragged into technical disagreements which appear to be centred around policy matters but are in reality a reflection of the regional polarisation in a new cold war era. Thus, the main institutional arrangement which empowered the developing countries to take their due revenues from selling their raw materials would face increasing difficulties and may finally collapse.

Third, international economic relations have suffered most from the lack of political will, on the part of the industrialised nations, to recognise an equitable role for the developing countries in accordance with the new international economic order. The lack of political will has manifested itself in many areas such as the slow progress, if any, in the North-South dialogue; the non-participation of the Socialist countries in the international agencies which provide aid and soft loans to the developing countries; the increasing gap between the ideals and hopes contained in the U.N. resolutions and their limited implementation; and the tough stand which the industrialised countries are taking in such issues as the transfer of technology, the compensation for the brain drain and the utilisation of sea-bed resources.

Under the cold war, the political will for internationalism is not only weakened but what remains of it gets channelled into special arrangements with certain developing countries. This is itself, if prolonged, would lead many developing countries into frustration and despair, thus becoming a real threat to international stability and peace.

My other argument related to the new cold war is that it has emanated from the economic and political interests of the two major powers: the U.S.A. and the USSR, rather than from their different ideologies.

I am quite familiar with the involvement of the two systems of capitalism and socialism and their characteristics. However, there are leading economists who believe that these two systems have moved very far from

their original forms and that in reality they are converging. In any case, ideological differences were much stronger in the fifties, and these were playing at the time a more prominent factor in the cold war.

At present, the ideological factor is not appealing to developing countries. They must have learned by now that the best approach to development is the pragmatic and not the dogmatic one. A developing country should develop its own mix of its inherent values and the lessons that can be learned from other countries' experiences. It has been shown that a successful approach to developing countries is where private enterprise and initiative are given a wide room for action, while the government plays a leading role in certain sectors. This need not be coloured by ideological orientation in one way or another.

# The final salute

By David Rogers  
Reuters

CAIRO. — The body of Anwar Sadat now lies buried in desert sand, his head pointing towards Mecca. The manner of his funeral said much about his rule and the immediate problems facing his successors.

The unprecedented spectacle of three former American presidents among the mourners showed how much the West had come to rely on Mr. Sadat.

But the absence of grief on the streets of Cairo suggested that his popularity at home had passed its peak.

It was a funeral fashioned primarily to assure protection for the visiting statesmen from some 80 countries — and nothing demonstrated the security fears more graphically than the final salute.

Instead of Kalashnikovs, the presidential guard were handed World War II Lee Enfield rifles and blanks, and then given hurried instructions at the graveside on how to load the old bolt-action weapons.

Security will inevitably be uppermost in the minds of the new leadership after Mr. Sadat's assassination by a small group of Muslim fundamentalists in the army, analysts said.

"It is the old dilemma of who keeps an eye on the guards," one remarked. Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, regarded as certain to succeed Mr. Sadat after a national referendum on Tuesday, has already made changes. Unlike the murdered president, he is not relying solely on the presidential guard for his own protection.

Police as well as presidential guards are running security at Mr. Mubarak's official residence in the east Cairo suburb of Heliopolis.

Western diplomats believe Mr. Mubarak, a Soviet-trained former air force commander, favours stricter law-and-order and will not be slow to take strong action to stamp out violent opposition.

He has a reputation as a disciplinarian and is believed to have been a force behind Mr. Sadat's crackdown last month on religious extremists and government opponents.

Only days after taking over as Egypt's effective ruler, Mr. Mubarak had to cope with a virtual insurrection by Muslim fundamentalists in the southern town of Asyut.

"Show no mercy," was his order to security forces who sealed off the town where at least 20 people died in the fighting.

Western diplomats have been impressed by the speed and confidence displayed by Mr. Mubarak in assuring Egypt's friends abroad that there will be no change in policy.

Until recently, he was being described as taciturn and rather heavy-going in conversation.

But in an exhaustive series of meetings with foreign leaders and journalists in the past few days he has left the image of a capable leader who knows how to get his message across.

In one press interview Mr. Mubarak was asked about rivals for power and whom he feared most. "I fear nothing," he replied.

What has become indisputably apparent in the days since Mr. Sadat's death is the lack of identification most Egyptians have with their government.

For foreigners who respected Mr. Sadat, one of the saddest sights has been the indifference many Egyptians showed over his death.

Few were allowed to attend the funeral in a sealed-off section of the capital, but nowhere was there evidence of mass mourning.

## Why the indifference

MANY OF President Sadat's friends are not only saddened by his death but also by the indifference displayed by Egyptians over the assassination of their president.

No mass mourning to mark the president's death was in evidence anywhere in Egypt. Egyptians who were allowed to visit Sadat's grave site were reportedly more interested in learning how the attack took place, and in inspecting how the attackers could baffle everybody, including Sadat's personal bodyguards, by getting so close, throwing grenades and firing machine-guns on the run at the presidential dais. Not one day of tranquility has even passed after his death, and gunmen are still reported to be attacking government officials and establishments in Cairo and Asyut since Oct. 6.

We are not gloating over President Sadat's end. But it must be pointed out that the man could only have agonised more over U.S. interests than over those of his own people and of the Arab Nation.

The U.S. may still think that that has all along been the case, and would consequently mourn Sadat more deeply than his own people did.

What the U.S. should understand though is that Sadat served its false interests; and that its true interests can only be served through respecting other people's national rights and aspirations — not the whims of megalomaniacs.

## Nuclear advice to Reagan from one who's been there

By Dean Rusk

The writer served as secretary of state under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

LAST AUG. 9 was the anniversary of the dropping of the second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, duly noted by various and sundry in the media. I did not see or hear anyone note that on Aug. 9 we had put behind us 36 years since one of these dreadful weapons had been fired in anger. It is of the greatest importance that we are able to say that, given all the crises we have had since 1945. It didn't happen.

There were several occasions when carelessness, bravado, recklessness or infatuation with one's own rhetoric could have plunged us over the edge of the cliff. It did not happen.

There are those who say that history has no record of a military weapon that has not been used in armed conflict — but history has had only 36 years' experience with nuclear weapons, and that record does not point to Doomsday.

Writing in 1960 about thermonuclear war, Herman Kahn seemed to say that the human race would be very lucky to get to the year 1975. Also in 1960, the late C.P. Snow assured us, with "scientific" certainty, that some of these nuclear weapons would go off within 10 years. I happen to believe mankind is farther away from a full nuclear war than we have been in 30 years; but that is too long a story to develop here.

George Kennan has called for a 50-per-cent reduction in the nuclear arsenals of both nuclear superpowers. I share his hope, but hope does not solve the problem. Mr. Kennan would monitor agreed reductions by what has come to be called "national means of detection."

Verification is the crucial means by which surging political forces such as suspicion, fear, hate and demagoguery can be kept under reasonable control.

### Verification

It is a sad fact that the need for verification requires limitations on delivery systems rather than on nuclear warheads. If we could find some way to ensure against hiding warheads away in caves in New Mexico, Siberia and Yunnan, I would favour zero nuclear weapons tomorrow morning. In terms of the safety of the American people, which must be the central object of foreign and defence policy; it seems clear that we are much less safe today than we were before these weapons were invented. I cannot conceive of a system of verification, however, that would allow us to limit warheads instead of delivery systems.

There is another problem: It will not be easy to persuade the Soviet Union to accept far-reaching reductions in nuclear weapons. We can recall that President Carter and Secretary Vance proposed to Moscow some numbers substantially below the numbers agreed upon in principle by President Ford and Chairman Brezhnev at Vladivostok. The proposal received a brusque refusal in Moscow, leading a number of U.S. commentators to suggest that Carter and Vance simply did not know how to deal with the Russians.

When nuclear arms limitations are discussed bilaterally with the Soviet government, there is a ghost at the table — the People's Republic of China. In Moscow they see a billion Chinese armed with nuclear weapons with whom they have several thousand miles of common frontier. If China would move away from Chairman Mao's proposal to abolish all nuclear weapons without verification, I would hope that Peking, London and Paris could be drawn more



both sides, despite differences on other matters.

### Western Europe

One does not know whether to be amused or alarmed by some of the precious and pseudo-sophisticated talk going around about strategies for limiting damage in a nuclear war. It is suggested, for example, that counterforce strikes would send a signal to the other side that the United States would limit its strikes to military targets (in the hundreds), and that the other side would accommodate by leaving U.S. cities alone. If the idea is to send signals, the best way to send a signal is to pick up the phone and talk to them.

I have not seen anyone spell out just how such a conversation lead quickly into the world of the bizarre. Several hundred nuclear missiles aimed at "military" targets, with their accompanying cones of deadly fallout and the fatal pollution of the Earth's atmosphere, cannot be distinguished from an all-out nuclear strike, except by playing with words unrelated to the real world.

I have had enough experience with real crises to know that those carrying final responsibility are not going to confine themselves to scripts written in advance by think tanks. Anyone who thinks that an all-out Soviet attack on Western Europe, including the U.S. conventional and nuclear forces stationed there, would not lead to an all-out nuclear war is living in a dream world.

Each new administration goes through the difficult transition from campaign rhetoric to the responsibilities of office in the real world. There is an enormous difference between the world of opinion, where political campaigns are fought, and the world of decision. Though they were not my candidates, I wish President Reagan and Secretary Haig well in foreign policy matters; we are all in this canoe together and will go down together or come through together. It would be most unfortunate if those now in high office were to believe some of the things they themselves said in the campaign. Because of our electoral college system, the last election appeared to be a landslide, but, in fact, almost half the voters wanted someone else to be president. The only "mandate" that a new president receives in foreign policy is the requirement that he be as wise as he can possibly be in the presence of a complicated, turbulent and dangerous world.

Ironically, a very few years later the SALT-2 treaty was doomed by the march of Soviet forces into Afghanistan. It must be said that movement of Soviet forces into Poland to snuff out reforms in that country would, among other things, postpone indefinitely any serious arms limitation discussions. Some linkages are simply inescapable. But neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is likely to pay for an admission ticket to let talks begin. The assumption must be that arms limitations can be in the interest of

## NAAA refutes opposition claims about AWACS

CLAIMS by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Or) that he has half the Senate committed to opposing the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia were strongly refuted recently by the National Association of Arab Americans.

The National Association of Arab Americans announced the results of a poll, conducted by NAAA, that indicates 12 senators who signed the Packwood resolution opposing the sale are now open to the possibility of changing their minds once they've heard President Reagan's argument for the proposed defence package. NAAA did not offer the names of the 12 senators.

"We don't think Sen. Packwood can say he has this issue wrapped up. We have found at least 12 weak spots among the signatories to his resolution," NAAA Executive Director David J. Sudd said at a press conference.

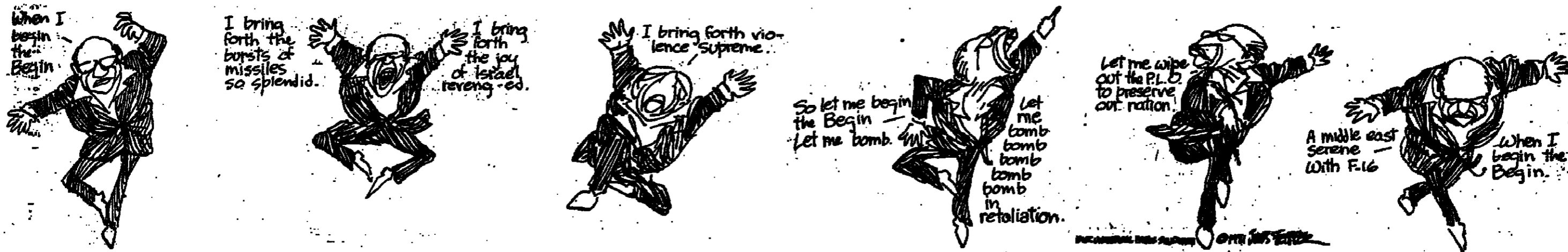
"You have to remember that Congress so far has really only heard one side of the argument, the Israeli lobby side," Sudd said. "We believe that when the president — the commander-in-chief of our armed forces — has had the

opportunity to educate the Congress on the technical aspects of this package which is in the vital national interests of the U.S., that there will be sufficient understanding to gain the support of the Senate on this issue."

The NAAA poll showed that among those senators who signed the Packwood resolution, 18 cited the threat to Israel as their major concern. Another 10 cited the risk of technology loss as their top concern, and eight other senators were most concerned about the stability of the Saudi government. Ten senators expressed no reasoning for their opposition.

Among those who had not signed the Packwood resolution, 24 senators said they had no reservations with regard to the proposed sale, and 23 senators said they would wait to hear the administration's case before making a decision. Three expressed no reasoning for being undecided.

NAAA is a Washington-based organization addressing issues of social and political concern to the 2 million Americans of Arab ancestry. The organization released the above statement recently.



—From the Observer

believe it

# Historical gems with Russia's new discoveries

Since the olden days, Russia was famous for its carpenters who were indeed making wonders from wood. All over the immense country, from the White Sea to the Pacific Ocean, they built huts and mansions, churches and windmills.

Each area has its own architectural peculiarities. Now that the interest for the deeds and way of life of the Russian ancestors is growing, museums of wooden architecture are appearing one after another, including those in the Moscow Region.

A museum of Russian wooden architecture is set up near Istra, Moscow Region. Old living houses, mills, barns and other structures are delivered there.

Soon the museum will be looking like a 16th-17th century village.

Experienced carpenters have reconstructed a number of old structures: a 300-year old church, a typical peasant hut, a windmill and a chapel. In Istra, amid meadows and copses, under the light-blue sky they look like a natural part of the landscape. The museum is situated near the walls of the former New Jerusalem monastery, now also a 17th-19th century museum.

The aim of restorers, ethnographers, historians and art specialists is to preserve for centuries the creation of folk craftsmen.

Fotokhronika Tass



The museum in Istra: A 300-year-old church

This year the Russians celebrate the 300th anniversary of the birth of commander Vitus Jonassen Bering (1681-1741) a Danish sailor in the Russian service who led a number of Russian sea expeditions in the Northern Pacific.

On this occasion an archaeological expedition was formed and sent to the Komandorskiye Islands. They found new objects relevant to the two Kamchatka expeditions led by Cdr. Bering in 1725-1730 and in 1773-1741.

The archaeologists found seven cannons on the Bering Island, remains of dugouts built by Russian sailors under Bering, and thousands of small objects that have helped to plot the obscure chunks of the commander's route in that part of the Pacific.

The Commander of the Bering Island Bight was the last haven of the Second Kamchatkan Expedition called at. The St. Peter which carried the expedition party back from America's coast, had to drop her anchor at that night in the then uninhabited island, for many of the crew were down with scurvy.

Nine months passed before the survivors could sail on aboard a new boat built out of remnants of the St. Peter, and reach Kamchatka. They had to leave some of their equipment including guns, powder and balls.

Cdr. Bering died in the island and was buried there. Excavations in the Bering Islands were done by specialists of the Far Eastern History, Archaeology and Ethnography Institute of the Far Eastern Branch of the Academy of Science of the USSR in the city of Vladivostok.

The recovered guns are in an excellent state. The archaeologists scrubbed off a thin rust crust and found the producer's mark: "Kamensky Mill, 1733". Historians had known from documents that Cdr. Bering's cannons were cast at that mill in the Urals just in 1733. The guns were given restoration treatment right on the spot. "The seven guns found in the Bering Island this season are to join the collection of things we found earlier on the site of the Russian winter camp of 1741-1742. We dug out the caves where

sailors had lived and found some ship rigging, carpenter's tools, coins, a metal water tank, fragments of China ware and numerous bones of sea creatures eaten by the marooned sailors", says Vitaly Linkov, the chief of the archaeological expedition which has sailed aboard the yacht Chukotka along the routes plotted by Cdr. Bering and fixed in his log books the archaeological finds in Vladivostok's archives. According to the logs, Cdr. Bering cleared the straight twice between Asia and America in 1729. Now the straight bears his name. The archaeologists also confirmed Cdr. Bering's discovery priority right on 87 geographical objects which he discovered during the First Kamchatkan Expedition.

The memory of early Russian discoveries is alive. Five memorial plaques with 31 names of the crew members who died aboard the St. Peter and in that winter in the Bering Island, have been placed near the grave of their Commander.

Fotokhronika TASS



The monument to Cdr. Bering in the village of Nikolskoye.

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# OPEC may freeze oil prices next year

MANILA, Oct. 11 (R) — A major energy conference in Manila was told yesterday OPEC would probably freeze oil prices next year and that the world held ample oil reserves.

The conference was warned, however, that the days of cheap oil were gone and that all nations must cooperate in developing programmes to tap the widest variety of fuel resources.

Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, current president of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), told a conference of Southeast Asian nations that "the feeling among OPEC members is that we should freeze the price in 1982 so as to give a chance to the world to recuperate from economic sickness."

Dr. Subroto said the price range of \$32 to \$36 a barrel — which OPEC is trying to unify at \$34 — would be reduced in real terms, as it had been during 1981. He said the decline as a result of inflation this year was around 10 per cent.

Increased demand for oil next year would remove the small oversupply now existing but a trend towards running down expensive stocks by consumer nations would mean supply would effectively

balance demand, Dr. Subroto added.

P.W.F. Wood, executive vice president of Cities Service Company, a United States firm involved in oil exploration, said in a document presented to the conference that "the world is not running out of oil and there still exists substantial exploration potential."

The world still contains ample oil and gas reserves to permit an orderly transition to economies based on alternate energy sources," said Mr. Wood, who

added that private companies had the technology to find such reserves.

"The deciding factor in new oil and gas development will be the economic and political climates of the developing countries themselves."

The Director-General of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, Faisal Al Khaled, told the conference it was a dangerous illusion for consumer countries to think there could be a return to cheap oil.

# Reagan sidesteps Congress on federal spending cuts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (R) — President Ronald Reagan plans to sidestep a reluctant U.S. Congress and start making immediate cuts in federal spending on his own, an administration budget official said yesterday.

The White House has sent a memorandum to government

agencies telling them Mr. Reagan's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) would make 12 per cent cuts in most programmes during at least October and November, the official said.

Faced with a growing federal budget deficit, Mr. Reagan recently asked Congress to cut non-defence spending by \$11 billion and defence spending by two billion in the 1982 financial year, which began on October 1.

Many lawmakers have spoken against such sweeping cuts and the Reagan move is sure to face opposition on Capitol Hill.

The president is legally authorised to cut spending unilaterally. But a majority vote of either the Senate or House of Representatives could order him to stop.

The administration budget offi-

cial, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters the administration hoped Congress would be pushed into accepting the cuts.

The official also said agencies had been asked to tell the OMB what effects the budget cuts would have.

"We told them not to do it blindly," he said, adding that the agencies would seek OMB guidance on any cuts involving "massive programme disruptions" or wholesale giving of government workers.

Congress earlier this year agreed to Mr. Reagan's request to cut \$35 billion from federal spending, most of it in social programmes. But the president later asked for an additional amount to help achieve his campaign promise of balancing the government budget in the 1984 financial year.

Congress is expected to make a decision by the end of November, but even members of Mr. Reagan's own Republican Party are reluctant to approve further major cuts in social programmes.

Opposition Democrats have charged that Mr. Reagan was unfairly punishing the poor and the elderly to balance the budget.

# INTERNATIONAL AUCTION

(Construction Equipment/Materials/Pipe/Marine Equipment)

## ARAMCO/DHAHRAN

### SAUDI ARABIA/OCT. 25, 26, 27, 1981/8:00 A.M.

#### CRAWLER CRANES

3-AMERICAN Mod. 5298, 50 ton, 110 ft. boom, 30 ft. jib extension, crawler base, (excellent)

#### TRUCK CRANES

7-AMERICAN Mod. 5460, 50 ton, 110 ft. boom 30 ft. jib mtd. on 4 axle carrier, (excellent)  
2-PH Mod. 650ATC, 65 Ton Crane

#### HYDRAULIC CRANES

5-GROVE Mod. RT60S 18 ton, 28 ft. — 70 ft. boom  
3-BANTAM-TELEKUISER, Mod. S488, 15 ton (fair to good)

#### GENERATORS & LIGHT TOWERS

2-450 KW Mod. 680-FDC, powered by Cummins Diesel  
26-2.75 to 60 KW portable generators  
40-ONAN and other light towers, 6KW diesel

#### WHEEL TRACTORS

1-MASSEY FERGUSON Mod. MF-165  
2-IHC Mod. 3820 w/hyd front-end loader & backhoe  
1-IHC Mod. 3500 w/hyd. front-end loader & backhoe  
3-IHC Mod. 744 w/hyd front-end loader & backhoe  
3-DAVID BROWN Mod. 990 Utility tractor  
1-IHC Mod. 574 Utility tractor  
1-IHC Mod. 500 w/hyd front-end loader  
2-JOHN DEERE Mod. JD310AD w/hyd front-end loader & backhoe  
5-CASE Mod. 580 w/hyd front-end loader and backhoe  
2-ALLIS CHALMERS Mod. 840B w/hyd front-end loader & backhoe  
2-JACOBSEN Mod. GT10 power mower  
1-BUCYRUS ERIE Mod. 0-190 w/hyd front-end loader & backhoe

#### CRAWLER DRILLS

3-Pneumatic/Hyd. Rock Drills Mounted on Cat D-9 Crawler Carrier

#### CRAWLER TRACTORS

1-CATERPILLAR Mod. D-7 w/inch  
1-CATERPILLAR Mod. D-8  
1-FIAT-ALLIS Mod. 11B w/straight hyd. dozer  
2-BASE Mod. 450 w/1 cu. yd. bucket  
1-Cat 583 Pipelayer

#### MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Water pumps 2" to 8", concrete mixers, concrete finishers, concrete buckets, gunite machines, power screens, grout pumps, concrete vibrators, basic motor grader, painting equipment, sewage treatment equipment, survey equipment, conduit benders, rebar benders & shears, pipe benders, pipe threaders, steam cleaners, air tools, core drills, masonry saws, air winches, fork lift trucks, bottom dump trailers, concrete forms.

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#### CRAWLER LOADERS

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1-FIAT-ALLIS Mod. 12GB  
1-CASE Mod. 350

#### MOTOR GRADERS

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1-FIAT-ALLIS Mod. 100C Motor Grader  
1-FIAT-ALLIS Mod. 65-Motor Grader

#### DITCHING MACHINES

1-DITCH WITCH Mod. V-30, w/backhoe pneu. tire mtd.  
1-DITCH WITCH Mod. R-65A, pneu. tire mtd.

#### FORKLIFTS

2-LULL Mod. 400-34, highlift 7000 lb. capacity  
1-PETTIBONE Mod. DA-8000 diesel 8000 lb capacity  
1-PETTIBONE Mod. 6-33 6000 lb capacity  
1-PRIME MOVER Mod. L-36 1000 lb capacity  
1-CATERPILLAR Mod. V100-DPS diesel 10000 lb. capacity  
2-LANCER Mod. HD15P15 14000 lb. capacity  
1-CLARK Mod. Y30D 15000 lb. capacity  
1-CLARK Mod. 5000, 5000 lb. capacity  
1-HYSTER Mod. P69A 6000 lb capacity  
2-CLARK Mod. Y130D 13000 lb. capacity

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3-GARDNER-DENVER 750 CFM, portable diesel  
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1-INGERSOL RAND 750 CFM portable  
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1-HOBBS 8000 gal. tank  
5-TITAL SR51 flatbed  
2-FRUEHAUF low boy flatbed  
1-EIDAL 3800 gal. tank  
2-DITCHWITCH SS-4 imp trailer  
3-HOBBS flatbed 40 ft.  
1-TRAILOR 40 ft flatbed  
1-GEMCO utility trailer

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3-DYNAPAC CM-04  
5-MBW GP 5000-W, 22"-24"  
2-DYNAPAC CM-21  
13-VIBROMAX Mod. SL-2  
4-INGERSOL-RAND Mod.SP-5424  
2-INGERSOL-RAND Mod. UR-12  
1-INGERSOL-RAND Mod. BPO-24  
2-INGERSOL-RAND Mod. BP-12  
4-INGERSOL-RAND Mod. SP-54

#### WELDERS

1-MILLER Mod. D-4, diesel  
4-MILLER Mod.MARK VIII, rec.  
16-MILLER Mod.SRH-333 300A rec  
37-MILLER Mod.SRH-222 200A rec  
2-LINCOLN Mod. 1285 rectifier  
8-LINCOLN 400 amp diesel  
3-HOBART D-400-AM rectifier  
10-HOBART Mod. DR353 diesel

#### TRUCK TRACTORS

5-1977 CHEVROLET Mod. 90 w/diesel engine  
2-1977 CHEVROLET Mod. 70 w/diesel engine  
4-1976 MERCEDES Mod. 2624/36 w/diesel engine  
1-1978 BROCKWAY Mod. F78L w/diesel engine  
7-1976 KENWORTH C500A w/diesel engine  
3-1953 KENWORTH Mod. 854 w/diesel engine

#### DUMP TRUCKS

1-1975 MACK Mod. R685S w/ 12 cu. yd. body diesel engine  
2-1978 HINO Mod. KB212 w/ 4 cu. yd. bodies  
1-1976 HINO Mod. 21/200 w/ 12 cu. yd. body  
4-1976 CHEVROLET Mod. 70 w/ 10 cu. yd. body diesel  
2-1975 GMC Mod. 7000 w/ 10 cu. yd. body, gas  
3-KENWORTH Mod. C500A w/ diesel engine  
3-CHEVROLET Mod. C-5 w/ 4 cu. yd. bodies, gas engine

#### FLATBED TRUCKS

3-1976 GMC Mod. 6000 w/ gas engine  
12-1977 CHEVROLET Mod. C-60 w/ gas engine  
1-1976 FARGO Mod. 600 w/gas engine

#### TANKER TRUCKS

3-1977 MERCEDES Mod. 2624/52 w/ 4000 gal. water  
1-1977 CHEVROLET Mod. 70 w/ 3000 gal. water  
1-1976 GMC Mod. 6000 w/ 2000 gal. water  
3-1976 KENWORTH Mod. C600A w/ 4000 gal. water  
1-1956 FARGO Mod. W500 w/ 1500 gal. water

#### LUBRICATION TRUCKS

3-1976 MERCEDES Mod. LK911 w/ diesel engines  
2-1968 FARGO Mod. 500 w/ gas engines  
1-1976 CHEVROLET Mod. C-60 w/ gas engine

#### OTHER TRUCKS/VEHICLES

1-MERCEDES UNIMOG Mod. 406 track mobile  
4-1978 IHC COF-5370 Garbage Hauling w/ diesel engine  
2-1970 CHEVROLET Mod. 60 fine wash w/ tank trucks  
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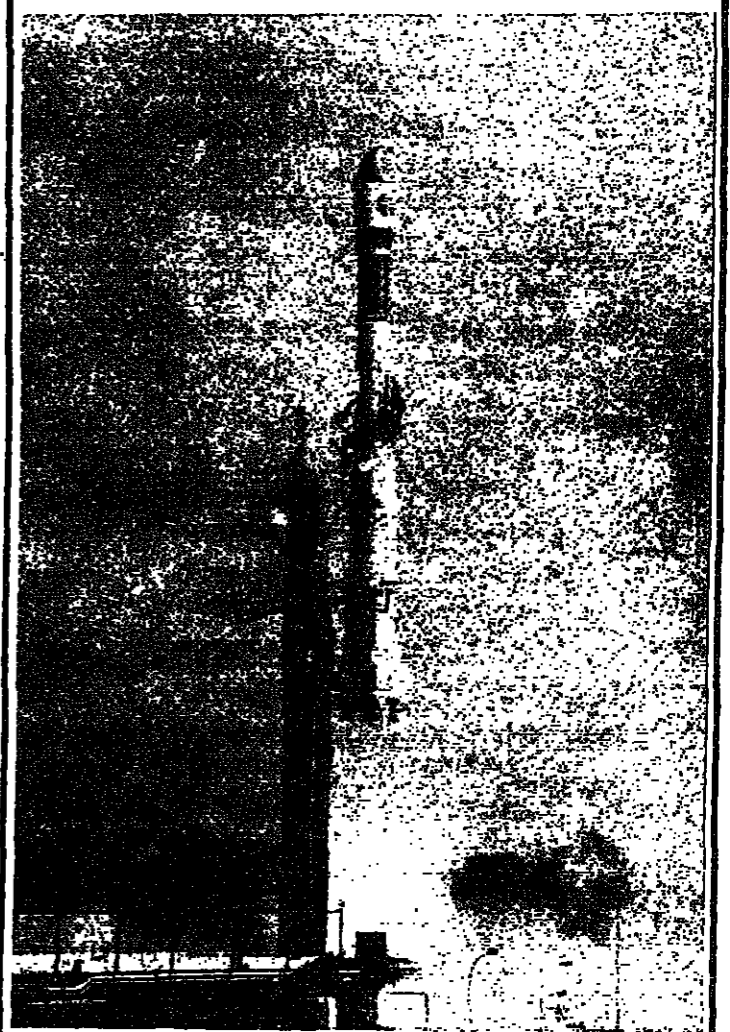
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### French satellite success



It was a success for the rocket "Ariane", launched on June 19 from the Kourou base in Guiana. This was the third launching carried out in the same conditions: the first had been a success, the second a failure. In view of the very positive results achieved under the care of the "Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales" (National Centre for Space Studies), directed by Mr. Yves Sillard, it is now considered that the programme will continue normally, in keeping with the long-term aims already fixed.

The rocket Ariane is not just an experimental rocket, since it has already put up two satellites — one the European satellite "Meteosat-2", the other a satellite named "Apple", which will serve the network in India.

Ariane's launching comes within the programme of the European Space Agency, which plans an overall investment of 5 billion francs in the present phase. France plays a leading role in this project, for it contributes 60% of the costs. It is also foreman for the operations of launching and boss of a great part of the work of constructing the rockets, the satellites and the installations for guiding and reception.

At present, the work is still at the pilot-project stage, with the operations being carried out according to methods which could be qualified as small-scale, were they not advanced modern techniques. But in the future large-scale mass-production will be used for the Ariane launchings, lined up until 1985. The programme includes 25 different launchings, for the European agency and also for a certain number of countries, separately or together (France, United States, Arab countries, Sweden, Switzerland, Colombia, Australia, etc.)

The commercial market for rockets and satellites will be developing enormously in the next few years, until it attains a budget of some fifty billion francs on a world scale between now and 1990. More than half this market will concern Europe, Japan and the Third World and 40% will concern the U.S.

As far as France is concerned, many firms have contributed to the launching of Ariane and to the manufacture of the two satellites put into orbit. In the future, these interested companies will increase in number, either acting alone for this or that part of the programme, or else in association with other firms, French or foreign. Firms the most directly concerned for the moment are "Aerospatiale", "Matra", the "Societe Europeenne de Propulsion", "Thomson-C.S.F." (for the satellites' electronic equipment). These French firms will be partnered by German groups like "Messerschmidt" or "A.E.G.-Telefunken", by English firms like "British Aerospace", Italian like "Aeritalia", Swedish like "Saab" or American like "Ford-Aerospace".

### The British Ladies of Amman

Their next meeting will be held at the Amman Sheraton Palace Hotel on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 10 a.m.

Guest speaker will be Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, the minister of social development.

All Commonwealth citizens are welcome to membership. Book and plant stalls — raffle — creche available.

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

# Giant-killers Qatar beat Brazil 3-2

SYDNEY, Oct. 11 (R) — Qatar beat Brazil 3-2 in a major upset to qualify with England, West Germany and Romania for the semi-finals of the World Youth Soccer Championship today.

The Romanians completed a dismal day for South America by defeating tournament favourites Uruguay, unbeaten in the earlier group matches, 2-1 in Melbourne. England rallied after trailing Egypt 2-0 to win 4-2 in Sydney and West Germany beat Australia 1-0 in Canberra.

In the semi-finals on Wednesday, Qatar will play England and Romania will face the West Germans.

Qatar's victory over Brazil in Newcastle was the least probable of a number of unexpected results during this tournament. The disconsolate Brazilians spoiled the occasion by jostling Mexican referee Antonio Marquez at full time.

Khalid Almuhammad was Qatar's hero. He scored his team's three goals, clinching victory with an 86th-minute penalty.

# Hwan-Jin retains WBA title at first defence

SEOUL, Oct. 11 (R) — World Boxing Association (WBA) light-flyweight champion Kim Hwan-Jin of South Korea retained his title with a 15-round points win over Panamanian Alfonso Lopez in the central city of Daejeon tonight.

Puerto Rican referee Waldemar Schmidt and U.S. judge Richard Steele scored the bout 145-144 and 145-142 respectively in favour of Kim while a second American judge, Tony Peerez, had it even 143.

A crowd of 11,000 packed the Chungmu Gymnasium to watch a fight that was largely at tactical blades with neither man carrying enough power to put the other under pressure.

The 26-year-old champion carried the fight to Lopez, moving inside the challenger's damaging straight punches whenever possible.

It was Kim's first defence of the title he won last July by stopping Mexico's Pedro Flores in the 13th round.

# Korchnoi postpones fifth game

MERANO, Italy, Oct. 11 (R) — Challenger Victor Korchnoi, trailing three games to nil in his world chess championship battle against title-holder Anatoly Karpov, has postponed the fifth game that was due to start last night.

Korchnoi asked the chief arbiter for the postponement minutes before the noon official deadline set for requests for a time-out.

He gave no immediate reason for the request, but chess experts said last night that a few days rest would allow the challenger's aides time to prepare a reliable method of defence with the black pieces.

Korchnoi was forced to resign in the fourth game last night after beginning with what experts described as a very easy opening position for black.

According to championship rules players can request three time-outs during the contest.

The fifth game, which gives Korchnoi the advantage of playing white, is now due to begin at 16.00 GMT tomorrow.

# Poland qualifies for World Cup soccer finals in Spain

LEIPZIG, East Germany, Oct. 11 (R) — Poland made sure of a place in the 1982 soccer World Cup finals by beating East Germany 3-2 today in a match that riveted the attention of a crowd of 85,000.

The Poles shocked the East German defence when 38-year-old Andrzej Szarmach scored in the first minute. Soon Smolarek raced through to make it 2-0.

The East Germans, needing to win to retain hope of a place in the finals, recovered fast and pressed until halftime. They combined well but could not crack the Polish defence.

The Poles had lost Szarmach, injured after scoring the first goal — his 32nd in 59 internationals. Andrzej Iwan replaced him.

Soon after halftime Schnuphase scored for the Germans from a penalty but Smolarek restored the Poles' two-goal margin. Midway through the half, Joachim Streich cut the German deficit for the second and last time.

# Ovett, Rono win with ease

SYDNEY, Oct. 11 (R) — World record holders Steve Ovett of Britain and Kenya's Henry Rono won without exerting themselves while American Sam Turner gave an impressive exhibition of hurdling at an international athletics meeting today.

On a rain-soaked grass track, Turner, from Los Angeles, won the 110 metres hurdles in 13.4 seconds to clip one fifth of a second off the Australian all-comers record which had stood since the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.

Ovett was the only runner to duck under four minutes as he took the mile in three minutes

59.8 seconds from 20-year-old Queenslander Mike Hillard and compatriot Steve Cram.

Ovett now returns home for a month's break. He said he had not yet decided his 1982 schedule and denied he had ruled out competing in the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane.

Rono, having his first run since lowering the world 5,000 metres record to 13 minutes 06.2 seconds in Oslo recently, covered the distance in 13:35.3 to beat Britain's Mike McLeod by 15 metres.

American Kel Lattany completed a sprint double, winning the 100 metres in 10.2 seconds and the 200 in 21.2.

# Mayer pockets \$100,000 from Challenge Cup victory

MELBOURNE, Oct. 11 (R) — American Gene Mayer, last year's runner up, landed the \$100,000 top prize when he beat compatriot Eliot Teltscher 7-5, 6-1, 7-6 in the final of the Challenge Cup tennis tournament at Festival Hall here today.

Teltscher, a last-minute replacement in the event, received \$60,000 for finishing second. He beat New York's John McEnroe, the world number one, in the semi-finals yesterday.

Mayer simply wore down Teltscher, chasing every return and using his favourite drop shots to frustrate his opponent. He clinched victory with his third match point in the third-set tiebreaker.

# Colombian Congress still has not approved hosting 1986 World Cup

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 11 (A.P.) — The Colombian Congress still has not approved a proposal for Colombia to host the 1986 World Cup soccer championships and it has only one month to do so.

The education ministry's National Sports Institute this summer sent congress a plan in which it estimated government expenditures for the games at about \$26m.

Last week, Congress sent the plan back to the institute, saying the figure was too low to be realistic.

Congressman Ramiro Andrade said a more realistic figure was about \$245m.

President Julio Cesar Turbay has said several times that he is opposed to the championship taking place here. He says he does not think the country can afford it.

Brazil, among others, has said it would be willing to host the 1986 World Cup if Colombia is unwilling to do so. The 1978 World Cup was in Buenos Aires, and the 1982 World Cup will be in Madrid.

# Pakistan lead in 'unofficial' test

LAHORE, Oct. 11 (A.P.) — Pakistan established a commanding lead with all their second inning wickets intact at the close of the third day of the third and final 'unofficial' test against the international eleven here at Gaddafi Stadium today.

Nazar, 57, and Zaman, 39, gave Pakistan their best opening stand of the series by putting on 101 in 16 minutes of batting of the draw of stumps.

The home team earlier bowled out the visitors for 274 in thirty-six minutes after lunch to gain a handsome advantage of 134. The international eleven were answering Pakistan's first inning total of 408.

The tourists opener Etwaroo held the spotlight driving and hooking beautifully and riding his luck the little batsman notched up his maiden first class century in 299 minutes.

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Invitation to tender No TCC 19/81 for a small, stand alone, word processor/data processor

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites tenders for the procurement, installation and commissioning of one small, stand alone, word processor/data processor for the TCC headquarters building, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Jordan.

- Agents or representatives of qualified companies may obtain a copy of the requirements specification from:
  - The Secretary of the Tender Committee
  - Telecommunications Corporation
  - 3rd Circle
  - Jabal Amman,
  - Against a payment of JD 20, non-reimbursable.
- The latest date for submission of bids to the above address is 14:00 hours, Local Time, Nov. 4, 1981.
- Bids should be submitted in 3 separately bound copies, each enclosed in a separate envelope and suitably sealed.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q 3  
♥ J 5 2  
♦ K 7 4 2  
♣ 9 6 2

**EAST**  
♠ J 9 8 5 2  
♥ A Q 10 7 6 3  
♦ J 9 5 3  
♣ Q 10 7 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 7 4  
♥ 8  
♦ A Q 6  
♣ A K J 8 5 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 ♣  
3 ♥ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Four of ♣.

After landing his difficult slam on yesterday's deal, Trump Coup Tommy immediately showed the other side of his personality. He struggled to scrape together nine tricks at a four spade contract where he was a strong favorite to collect eleven tricks. The opponents then made a part-score on his misdefense, and he overbid terribly to get to an impossible game-off two. Then along came this hand.

For once, Tommy bid rather well — he left his side the chance to play in either three no trump, or a club game or slam. West took one look at his holding in trumps and knew that this was not the time to double Tommy! East won the opening heart lead with the ace and returned the suit. Tommy ruffed and cashed the king of clubs, and was in seventh heaven when East sluffed a heart.

Most declarers would be prepared to concede down one, but not Tommy. He crossed to the queen of spades and ruffed dummy's last heart. He cashed the ace of spades and the ace-queening of diamonds. When East showed out on the third diamond, the contract was home. Declarer ruffed dummy's last diamond to reduce his trump holding to two, one fewer than East's. Now Tommy simply exited with the king of spades.

West was forced to ruff this trick, but he did not enjoy the consequences of being saddled with the lead. He was forced to lead a trump away from his queen into declarer's king-jack tenace, and one of his trump tricks had disappeared.

The bridge club is convinced that, if ever they could arrange a bridge match where trumps broke badly on all the hands, they could conquer the world with Tommy at the helm. Unfortunately, on the majority of hands trumps break normally, and on all those hands Tommy would be nothing but a handicap. Perhaps it is time for bridge to follow the example of football and allow substitutions at opportune moments. That way, you could keep Tommy on the bench until a hand cropped up where trumps broke badly, then send him in for the crucial play and bench him again as soon as he had accomplished his specialty.

# Peanuts



# Andy Capp



# Mutt 'n' Jeff



### THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYDUP  
BIRAB  
TEAREA  
DRUGED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "OOOOOO"  
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLORY SANDY 'ENGULF PRIMED  
Answer: A singer "breaks down"—but recovers—'REGAINS'

### FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCT. 12, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The early part of the day has much confusion so be sure of your facts and figures. Later you can rise above some difficulties and make this a most productive day.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Find a new way of solving a difficult problem. Be more agreeable with a new acquaintance who could be helpful to you.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Try not to be too forceful with others in order to gain your personal aims. Be more concerned with doing your work well.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You have excellent ideas that should be put in operation quickly for best results. Sidestep a fair-weather friend.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Find best way to handle tasks which you have committed yourself to and gain the respect of others.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Find out what is expected of you by associates and cooperate more with them. You have creative ideas that need expression.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Don't get downhearted because you think you have too big a work load. A time to put more effort into your work.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Show more courtesy to others and gain their goodwill by being more cooperative. Avoid one who is a time waster.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Do whatever will bring more harmony between you and close ties. Get rid of whatever is causing disharmony.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Steer clear of situations that could bring trouble. You must exercise more patience in handling a civic matter.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be more objective in business dealings and get better results. Look for ways to improve your financial status.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You may be anxious to gain a personal aim but don't be forceful with others in trying to do so. Be wise.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Your ambitions are fine but gain them tactfully and not forcefully. Avoid one who is not thinking straight.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be one who will first study every possible way of doing things, and then follow through on a plan in a positive fashion. A modern-age person here who will not waste time with the antiquated.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword

By Alfio Mucci

ACROSS	24 High note	48 Roadside sign	21 Atomic energy hazard
1 Muscular spasms	25 Branched horn	49 Presided at tea	23 Spellbind
5 Part of R.I.P.	26 A Rutledge	51 Menagerie	25 Like good wine
10 Melville captain	28 Rulers of old Venice	55 Costs	26 Cognizant
14 Like Pisa's tower	30 Delay	56 — system	27 Marine
15 Rubber center	34 "There — an old lady..."	59 Jajune	29 Casen's river
16 Utah state flower	35 Cholera	60 On a cruise	32 Staff man
17 Interoffice communication	36 Malodorous	62 Of sound mind	31 Symbolic representations
18 Happen again	37 A Gardner	64 Silly people	32 Andes denizen
19 Works on hide	38 Connective	65 Woodwind	33 Harplike instruments
20 Sand abroad	39 "— whizz!"	66 Gave the once-over	36 Do an usher's job
22 Fragrant	40 Gibbon	67 Curves	39 Prod
	41 Emu or cassowary	68 Plaintiff	42 Stood in the way of
	43 Scull		48 Mountain crests
	44 Dutch uncle		47 Unity conditions
	45 Varnish		50 Custom
	46 Fine violin		52 Hokkaido port
			53 Quietudr
			54 Medical picture
			55 Soft wood
			56 Murray and West
			57 French braintorm
			58 Yield
			61 Compass reading

DOWN

1 Domesticated

2 Holly

3 Requite

4 Reel

5 Say good-bye

6 — out (make do)

7 Secret

8 Woods

9 Sign up: var.

10 Phoenician goddess

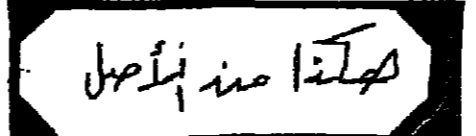
11 Cooking direction

12 Hindu god of fire

13 Autumn pear

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PLAST BEMO LAWS  
ESPY MOJUL ERLE  
WHIRLINDOBERVIER  
BIEN ELAIS OITLER  
EINGRAIN EIGERIAN  
YARIE BRIDGEMAN  
PICTIS BARRON TIE  
LIDLE TOXEN PLOW  
NEE SUIED SOLLES  
TOSPOITS COLA  
PREIE HADGRIER  
ARTEL SINGS ORE  
WHEELS DIFORTJIDE  
READ ORATE ENID  
YAMS WANKY ABIES





## Warsaw to work out labour plan

**WARSAW, Oct. 11 (R)** — The Polish government, responding to what it called worsening socio-economic crisis, has called for the establishment of a permanent joint commission with the trade unions, an official communique said today.

It said the commission would deal with problems of market supplies, price increases and rationing.

The announcement, following a cabinet meeting yesterday, coincided with panic buying of petrol in Warsaw and reports that there would be further rises in the price of staples next month.

The cabinet decision means that the government is calling for a permanent working relationship with the Solidarity free trade union, which ended its first national congress last week with demands for radical changes.

The Communist authorities have responded to the congress with conflicting signals, but they are expected to resolve their differences at a central committee session later this week.

The communique said the course and resolutions of the congress had made the situation even more disquieting. It said that Poland, shaken by 16 months of crisis, desperately needed political stability.

Solidarity, in its congress platform, stressed that there could be

no lasting stability while the Communist authorities struggled to retain their hold over the economy and pushed through price rises without making political concessions.

The union says price rises should be the last and not the first component of a major economic reform programme.

Solidarity's congress called for a brief national warning strike by the end of the month to protest against the recent price rises, including the doubling of the cost of cigarettes, which it says were not approved by the union.

Government officials announced yesterday that a booklet would be published soon outlining further price increases that would cover fuel, sugar, milk, meat and other basics.

They emphasised that the increases would be offset by compensation in pay packets and pensions and introduced only after consultation with society and the unions.

Prices have been kept artificially low in Poland by substantial subsidies for more than a

decade and the rises are creating strains.

The cabinet complained that some small enterprises already granted independence were charging excessive prices and a government official said workers in jam factories were hoarding their produce pending a self-government statute, after which they would be able to put up prices, which have been unchanged since 1953.

Conflicting reports in the official media about petrol supplies led to the longest queues at filling stations in Warsaw since the Polish crisis began in mid-1980.

## French anti-terrorist aide arrested for gunrunning

**PARIS, Oct. 11 (R)** — The deputy chief of France's crack paramilitary intervention force has been charged following a police operation against an arms smuggling network linked to extreme right-wing political organisations, police said.

Capt. Paul Barrill, 34, second-in-command of the Gign Gendarmerie group that specialises in anti-terrorist operations, is one of eight people charged after police seized arms in a car entering

France from Belgium last Sunday. Police said Capt. Barrill, who has taken part in some of the Gign's most spectacular actions in the past six years, faced unspecified arms offences and had been released on bail.

Six others, including a 27-year-old former mercenary, were being held on charges arising out of the investigation by the police unit specialising in anti-state crimes, they said.

According to police sources quoted in Paris newspapers, the arms seized in a car on the main Paris-Brussels road were intended for clandestine extreme-right-wing groups active since the election of a Socialist administration last May.

Capt. Barrill led the gendarmerie unit that advised the Saudi Arabian authorities in Mecca last year when extremists took over the Grand Mosque, French newspapers said.

## SPD men join Bonn peace marchers

**BONN, Oct. 11 (R)** — About 200,000 marchers converged on Bonn in West Germany's biggest demonstration, called to protest against the nuclear arms race, police and organisers have said.

The demonstrators, a colourful mixture of pacifists, ecologists, leftists and non-political youngsters, headed towards the city centre in

five huge columns stretching as far as the eye could see.

They carried banners proclaiming "(U.S. President) Reagan's peace is our death," "Scrap nuclear missiles, spend the money on jobs," "Down with NATO and the Warsaw Pact" and "Get West Germany out of NATO".

At various points in the city the atmosphere was closer to a pop music festival than to the violence that many West German politicians feared.

Twenty special trains and 2,100 buses, carrying demonstrators from all over West Germany, and from Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium, had arrived in the capital and more were on the way, police said.

The rally was called to demand abrogation of NATO plans to station 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing 2 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe from 1983.

In a variation of the old "Make love not war" theme, a teenage girl carried a placard demanding "Petting instead of Pershings." Huge banks of loudspeakers entertained the growing crowd outside Bonn University with rock music and pacifist songs including the late John Lennon's "Give peace a chance."

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned the peace movement in a parliamentary speech yesterday against believing that Soviet missiles stood for peace while U.S. missiles meant war.

But tens of thousands of members of the chancellor's Social Democratic Party (SPD) swelled the demonstrator's ranks with slogans such as "we want to be free, not nuclear hostages."

Most shops in central Bonn were closed today and had their windows boarded up. A chilly wind and rain did little to dampen the protesters' ardour.

Although several thousand policemen were drafted in from all over the country, they kept a low profile.

## Haig quiet on cold war despite Soviet blast

**UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 11 (R)** — Forecasts that the U.N. General Assembly which opened on Sept. 15 would be one of unrelieved acrimony and U.S.-Soviet squabbling have turned out false, at least in the first phase of the three-month session.

What is euphemistically called the general debate, but was actually a series of set speeches by foreign ministers and other high officials, ended Friday night with many diplomats expressing a sense of relief.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who had been expected to come here with anti-Soviet guns blazing, instead lectured the assembly on global economics and the Third World's "unrealistic" ambitions.

He made the barest mention of the newly-revived cold war. But Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko exercised no such restraint. In an angry speech on Sept. 22 he accused the U.S. of whipping up a mad arms race and warned that Moscow would meet any challenge to maintain the balance of power.

Mr. Haig did not respond. His spokesman described Mr. Gromyko's remarks as stale rhetoric.

Later, in their first talk since the Reagan administration took office, Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko agreed to a Nov. 30 resumption in Geneva of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe.

On Sept. 28 the two men completed nine hours of discussions during which they decided to meet again early next year to continue efforts to narrow their differences.

Mr. Haig told reporters he did not think the New York talks reduced tension between the two sides, however, while Mr. Gromyko offered no public assessment of the results.

General Assembly sessions afford an annual opportunity for foreign ministers to hold private meetings — even between those whose governments have no relations. There were many encounters, most of them unannounced, that would be hard to arrange in any other setting.

For example, for the first time in six years, Mr. Gromyko received an Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir. The 90-minute meeting was described as "pleasant."

U.S. domestic critics charged that the Carter administration soft-pedalled the issue because it didn't want to jeopardise disarmament negotiations with the Soviets. Some thought the administration also might fear undue attention being focused on Agent Orange the defoliant used by the U.S. in Vietnam that some say had a detrimental effect on human life.

In any case, there was a practical problem with trying to expose alleged Soviet inhumanity, as hearings in the U.S. Congress in 1979 and 1980 revealed. "Final and indisputable proof," as it was termed, was missing.

By the time the Hmong survivors had trekked across the mountains to the sanctuary of Thailand, it was too late to take blood or skin samples. And sick and starving hill tribesmen fleeing for their lives weren't likely to turn up with the body of a gas victim for examination.

A team from the office of the U.S. army's surgeon general that investigated the allegations in the late 1979 concluded that chemical agents were being used against the Hmong. But team members had to content with circumstantial evidence that indicated the use of at least two, possibly three, different substances.

They said the reported symptoms suggested a nerve agent, a riot control agent and an "unidentified combination or compound." Those familiar with the inquiry said the unknown ingredient apparently was responsible for profuse bleeding that couldn't otherwise be explained.

Cambodia offered more hope to investigators because of the ease of movement to and from Thailand. The Reagan administration, with no inhibitions about upsetting the Soviets, pushed hard for samples of foliage, soil and water that might provide a breakthrough.

For the past two years, Khmer Rouge guerrillas have charged that Vietnamese-led forces that ousted them from Phnom Penh are using poisonous gas. But after their tyrannical and bloody reign from 1975-79, Khmer Rouge credibility is close to zero. And the Vietnamese have countercharged that it is the Khmer Rouge who are using gas.

The case against Vietnam started to firm this May when the Khmer Rouge claimed that 17 of their troops died and 43 others were ill after the Vietnamese sprayed chemicals south of the Thai town of Aranyaphat, just inside Cambodian territory. The chemicals were delivered in canisters fired from mortars, they said.

Thai army tests disclosed traces of cyanide in water samples and on plant life recovered from the area, spokesmen said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in

## Conservative opposition against monetarism up

**LONDON, Oct. 11 (R)** — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, facing a crisis of confidence over her leadership and challenges to her economic policies, is preparing to confront her critics at the annual conference of the ruling Conservative Party.

The four-day conference, which opens at the northern England resort of Blackpool on Tuesday, comes mid-way through Mrs. Thatcher's five-year term in office.

It promises to be livelier than any other national gathering of the Conservatives in recent years.

Former Prime Minister Edward Heath, who lost the leadership of the party to Mrs. Thatcher in 1975, is heading a rebellion that has been joined by two former Conservative cabinet ministers and a new group of junior members of parliament.

As the revolt gathered pace, Mrs. Thatcher spent most of the weekend at her official country residence, Chequers, to review the attack mounted during her recent overseas visits.

Mrs. Thatcher has not spoken publicly about the attacks on her since she returned to Britain on Friday from visits to the Middle East, Australia and Pakistan.

But her chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister) Sir Geoffrey Howe said today there would be no turn around from the government's anti-inflationary monetarist policies.

The policies have driven unemployment to a post-war record of nearly three million, increased interest rates and prompted a series of business bankruptcies.

Norman St. John Stevas, dismissed from Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet last January, stepped into the fray and said the whole case

for monetarism had collapsed.

Mr. Heath, who brought the rebellion into the open last week, said over the weekend the economic situation would determine the outcome of the next general election, which Mrs. Thatcher must call within the next two and a half years.

If present policies led former Conservative supporters to move over to the new electoral alliance between the Social Democratic and Liberal parties then any possibility of the Conservatives winning the next election was out of the question.

## Communist joins NATO debate

**MUNICH, Oct. 11 (R)** — Parliamentarians from 14 NATO member states met today to discuss West Europe's growing peace movement after yesterday's huge anti-nuclear arms rally in Bonn.

The annual North Atlantic Assembly, scheduled to debate the Western alliance's internal problems and its nuclear strategy for the 1980s, will focus on the future of NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe from 1983.

President Reagan and Josef Luns, secretary-general of NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), have voiced alarm at what they see as growing pacifist and neutralist sentiment in West Europe.

For the first time since the assembly was created in 1955 as a forum to discuss Western defence questions, a Communist member of parliament, France's Theodore Vial-Massat, is taking part.

Mr. Shamir also conferred with Jozef Czyrek, foreign minister of Poland, another nation with which Israel has no diplomatic relations.

This is the first regular session of the assembly since Jeane Kirkpatrick, the only woman in President Reagan's cabinet, took over the U.S. mission. Although many U.N. diplomats regard her as combative, they noted that this side of her nature had not been much on display.

According to some accounts, Mr. Reagan does not share former president Carter's enthusiasm for the United Nations. Unusually, the U.S. delegation places were unoccupied, or occupied only by low-level aides, during many speeches in the general debate.

Addresses by such friends of the U.S. as president Seyni Kountche of Niger and Prince Saud Al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia failed to attract senior American officials.

Mr. Kountche was one of 11 heads of government and Prince Saud one of 117 foreign ministers attending the session.

Tomorrow the assembly will hold what has been billed as a "solemn observance" of the 20th anniversary of the Non-aligned movement.

Recently the group bitterly denounced the United States, Israel and South Africa, but barely mentioned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It was not known if Mrs. Kirkpatrick would speak during the observance.

The main topic of U.N. conversation is the race for the secretary-generalship, which Kurt Waldheim will vacate on Dec. 31 unless he is re-elected for an unprecedented third term.

Members of the Non-aligned movement have endorsed Salim Ahmed Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania, to run against him.

Both men are expected to encounter vetoes when the security council takes up the question, probably in the last week of October. Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru is now being mentioned as a possible compromise choice.

Mr. Waldheim survived vetoes to win election in 1971 and re-election in 1976. His friends say he is fairly optimistic of a third victory.

Bangkok while declining comment on the tests, confirmed that several persons had died from poisoning in the area. It said 65 others were being treated for poisoning in field hospitals along the border.

Thai authorities in July paraded publicly a Vietnamese army defector who said he'd often participated in chemical attacks in Cambodia. Capt. Nguyen Van said the artillery unit he had commanded and others were issued with gas in artillery shells. It killed people where it scored a direct hit, he said, and it disabled those within 20 meters of impact.

Then, in mid-September, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced a development while on a trip to Berlin. "We now have physical evidence" of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, he said. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Walter J. Stoessel, who was left to show the evidence to the press in Washington, called it a "strong and compelling, but nonetheless preliminary" finding. It's doubtful that it amounts to conclusive proof.

In any event, it represents a bizarre twist. For what the U.S. has under scrutiny isn't any of the traditional chemical warfare agents but something one specialist calls "a nightmarish poison from the dark ages."

In his speech to the Berlin press association, Mr. Haig pointed to the discovery of "these potent mycotoxins... highly toxic to man and animals." A mycotoxin is a deadly poison that occurs naturally as a fungus in deteriorating grains such as wheat and rice.

Elaborating, Mr. Stoessel said: "Analysis of a leaf and stem sample from Cambodia has revealed high levels of lethal mycotoxins of the trichothecene group. The levels detected were up to 2 times greater than any recorded natural outbreak."

The implication is that the three trichothecenes, known as T2 toxins, weren't produced by nature at all. As both Mr. Haig and Mr. Stoessel put it in their jargon, these substances aren't indigenous to the region. In fact, if mycotoxins are native to any part of the world, it's the Soviet Union.

In a book titled "Yellow Rain" to be published this month by M. Evans and Co., American author Sterling Seagrave reassesses mycotoxins, which commonly occur as mould in bread, as one of the greatest scourges in history. He writes: "Together, these fungal poisons have accounted for hundreds of thousands of human lives and the devastation of livestock on an order comparable to the ravages of anthrax, typhus, smallpox and all but the monumental bubonic plague itself."

Because of the special circumstances of Russian agriculture and

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Two Soviet youths in Belgian embassy

**MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (R)** — Two 15-year-old Soviet youths have sneaked into the Belgian embassy compound here and asked for political asylum, sources there said. The pair avoided Soviet police guards outside by scaling the embassy wall. They told embassy staff they wanted to leave the Soviet Union and be flown to the West. The teenagers were quoted as saying they felt restricted and oppressed under the Soviet system and picked the Belgian mission because the United States and British embassies were too heavily guarded, the sources added. Belgian diplomats were seeking advice from Brussels on how to deal with the case, the sources said.

### Hinckley goes on trial on Nov. 30

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (R)** — John Hinckley Jr. will go on trial on Nov. 30 charged with attempting to assassinate President Reagan and shooting three other people last March. U.S. district court Judge Barrington Parker yesterday set the opening date for the trial of the young drifter, who has been undergoing psychiatric tests by doctors for the prosecution and the defence. The lawyers say they will contend at the trial that Hinckley, 26, was insane at the time of the shooting and should not be held criminally responsible.

### Fire ravages Tehran prison

**LONDON, Oct. 11 (R)** — Weapons, ammunition and prison records were destroyed in a fire Friday at Tehran's Qasr prison, the Tehran evening newspaper Ettela'at has reported. Quoting a fire bridge spokesman, the paper said large quantities of guns, tear gas grenades and grenade launchers were destroyed in the blaze, which firemen fought for three hours before putting it out. The cause of the fire was unknown and a commission has been set up to investigate the incident, Ettela'at said. The same newspaper reported that 26 people, eight of them women, were executed Wednesday in the central city of Isfahan.

### What really harms cigarette smokers?

**LONDON, Oct. 11 (R)** — Carbon monoxide rather than nicotine is the likely cause of heart disease in cigarette smokers, according to a report in the authoritative British medical magazine, the Lancet. The report was compiled by researchers from the Imperial Cancer Research Fund who had set out to discover why pipe smokers have no more heart disease than non-smokers, while cigarette smokers face a much greater risk of dying from it. The researchers compared the amounts of nicotine and carbon monoxide in blood samples from pipe, cigar and cigarette smokers. They found that while pipe smokers had the highest nicotine levels, cigarette smokers had more than twice as much carbon monoxide in their blood as pipe smokers. The report said the likely explanation was that pipe smokers inhaled less deeply and took in less carbon monoxide but absorbed more nicotine through the lining of the mouth.

### Danish gunrunning companies in trouble

**COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11 (R)** — The Danish government is to prosecute five Danish shipping companies for alleged smuggling of arms to South Africa, the justice ministry has confirmed. The shipowners will be charged with involvement in the illegal transportation in 1978 and 1979 of hundreds of tonnes of ammunition, 52 tonnes of guns, including seven tonnes of machine-guns, plus 7,000 automatic rifles and spare parts to South Africa from ports in Belgium, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia.

### Tokyo airport issue flares up

**TOKYO, Oct. 11 (A.P.)** — Some 6,500 students, labour unionists and farmers held the year's biggest rally and demonstration today to protest the construction of more runways at the new Tokyo international airport, police said. The demonstrators burnt tires near the runways but there were no clashes with the 9,000 riot police who turned out the guard the airport at Narita, 65 kilometres northwest of Tokyo. The protest was organised by the Sanrizuka-Shibayama anti-airport alliance — a group composed largely of local farmers that has attracted the participation of other anti-airport groups. After the rally in a nearby park, the protesters marched four kilometres to the airfield, police said. The airport opened May 20, 1978, after a 12-year struggle by farmers and students opposed to the expropriation of farm land at the 2,600-acre site. Six persons including four policemen have been killed in clashes between police and the farmers and their supporters. The construction of the additional runways is expected to begin next spring.

## Allegations of Soviet chemical weapons in Indochina -- how true?

By Barry Wain

**BANGKOK** — The biplane came out of a clear sky one morning. It made a single run over the Laotian village of Va Houng, unleashing a stream of yellow gas that fell like rain along a one-kilometre strip and formed droplets on the ground. To the villagers, it smelled like burning peppers.

According to Gnia Paoving, a subdistrict chief in Vietiane province, the gas killed 83 of the 473 residents of Va Houng, as well as all village animals, the chickens succumbing first.

They died in pain, usually after two or three days of intense diarrhoea and vomiting. Like other survivors, Mr. Gnia suffered for weeks from headaches and dizziness, impaired vision, a running nose, painful breathing and a swollen throat. For days he spit phlegm and blood.

The Dec. 5, 1980 attack, which is detailed in a thick U.S. state department dossier, is typical of the raids conducted by Laotian government forces against the Hmong, a minority hill tribe. The government forces have been doing it for the past five years at least, often with the help of Vietnamese troops stationed in Laos.

While both Laos and Vietnam repeatedly have denied using toxic chemicals, it is indisputable that they are employing gas, spray or powder against resistance forces, often with fatal effects. There are dozens of documented cases.

The ferocity of the government's campaign against a section of the Hmong, who fought covertly for the CIA before the Communist take over in 1975 makes allegations of chemical warfare more credible. While the official policy is restraint, in practice it amounts to attempted annihilation.

Strikingly similar reports about the use of chemicals have been emanating from Afghanistan since the Soviets invaded that country in late 1978, and from Cambodia since it was overrun by Soviet-backed Vietnamese forces about the same time.

It's an irresistible suspicion that the Soviet Union, despite its denials, is deploying chemical weapons in remote areas of the Third World, perhaps experimentally.

environment, says Mr. Seagrave, most human deaths have been in the Soviet Union. Wrongly believed in most cases to be cholera and diphtheria, the outbreaks continued to rage in places till as recently as the 1940's.

At first the condition was called the "staggering" sickness because humans who ate contaminated grain were stricken with vertigo, headache, chills, nausea and vomiting. But, above all, it was a bleeding disease.

Says Mr. Seagrave: "Minutes after the poisoned grain was eaten, the victim began to burn in the mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach... the rapid onslaught of internal bleeding was accompanied by violent headaches, dizziness, vertigo, weakness and fatigue, fever, sweating, a gina, neurological tremors, spasms and then convulsions... in agony, the terminal victim spewed blood from every body opening."

Mycotoxins certainly could explain the bleeding that puzzled the U.S. army medical team in 1979. The rest of the symptoms generally tally. The gap between suspicion and proof might seem formidable. After all, it's one thing to find mycotoxins on a tree in Cambodia and quite another to show they were produced in a laboratory in the Soviet Union. The determination of the Reagan administration to write the last ounce of anti-Soviet propaganda value from the issue inevitably invites its own suspicions. Further well-timed disclosures are possible.

But in the meantime, Mr. Seagrave in "yellow rain" argues Soviet guilt persuasively and chillingly. In his research, he found that T2 toxin has been studied intensively in the Soviet Union for many years. The purpose isn't obvious since the agricultural problem caused by fungal poison is well understood and easily avoided.

The Soviets have long been able to reproduce the toxin in large quantities using biosynthesis. Indeed, of 50 articles on trichothecenes in Soviet open-source literature, 22 deal with defining optimum conditions for biosynthesis of the compounds.

Mr. Seagrave concludes: "This means, quite simply, that as long as two decades ago, the Soviet Union was able to produce as much T2 toxin as it wished, and was obviously fascinated with the desire to find better ways to produce still more."

"Western scientists are unable to come up with any benign reason why Moscow would want to produce such vast quantities of a poison that has no apparent use whatever except to cause people to drown in their own blood."

— U.S. ICA Feature

لجنة من الجاهل